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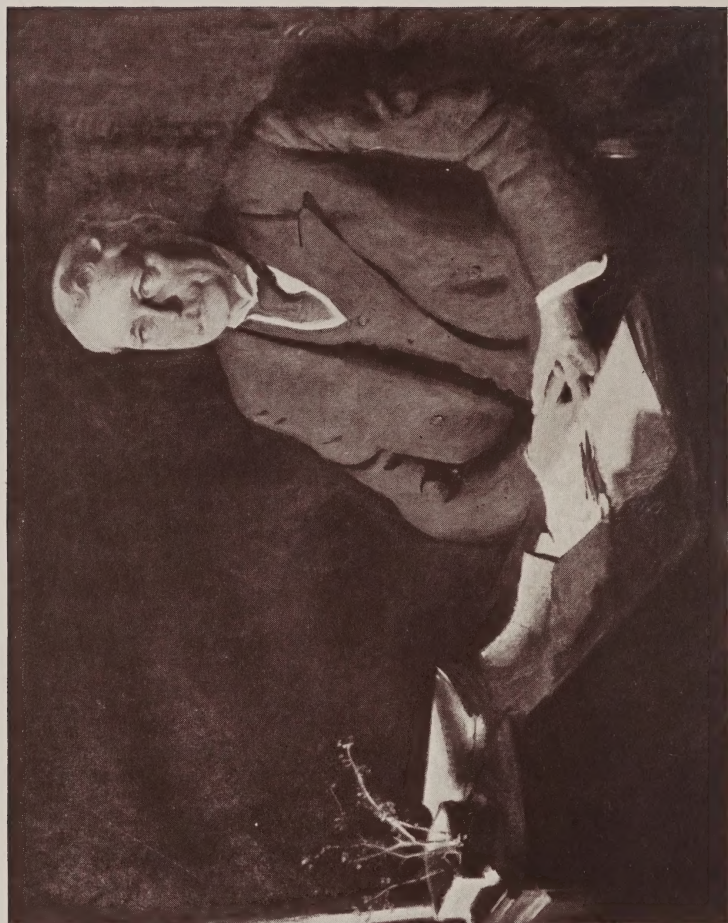
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THE PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT NOYES

IN HONOR OF

Theodore Williams Noyes

Presentation of Portrait to the
Public Library of the District of Columbia
in Recognition of Public Service as
President of Library Trustees
Since 1896

ADDRESSES AT EXERCISES

February 16, 1922, 8 P.M.

WASHINGTON
Issued by the Portrait Committee

1922

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THEODORE W. NOYES PORTRAIT COMMITTEE

THE undersigned friends of Mr. Theodore W. Noyes have organized themselves into a committee for the purpose of inviting a few other friends of Mr. Noyes to join in having his portrait painted by a competent artist and presenting the portrait to the Public Library.

In view of the facts that Mr. Noyes is the father of the Public Library movement in Washington and has been the president of the Library Trustees since the Library was founded in 1896, it seems appropriate that there should be a good portrait of him hung on the walls of the central library building. This seems a fitting way in which we may testify our appreciation of Mr. Noyes' public service in the foundation and nurture of the Library during his active career.

We invite your co-operation in the belief that you will consider it a privilege to be included in the group who are to do this fine thing.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN JOY EDSON, *Chairman.*

CUNO H. RUDOLPH,
WILLIAM T. GALLIHER,
JOHN B. LARNER,
Treasurer.

GILBERT GROSVENOR,
CHARLES J. BELL,
GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Secretary.

(Letter—in part—issued by the Portrait Committee.)



OPENING REMARKS

MR. JOHN JOY EDSON, CHAIRMAN, PORTRAIT COMMITTEE.

Mr. Noyes, Ladies and Gentlemen:

FOR twenty-five years, without interruption, Mr. Theodore W. Noyes has been President of the Board of Trustees and the acknowledged guiding spirit of the Public Library of Washington. In this position and as one of the organizers of the Library, Mr. Noyes has constantly and consistently given his time, great influence, and best efforts for the success that the Library has attained.

After such a long period of service with the Library it occurred to many citizens, moved as by one thought, to recognize in some suitable manner Mr. Noyes' well and widely known faithful and forceful service in behalf of the Public Library for the City of Washington.

A committee was formed, a program was decided on, and a number were invited to assist in appropriately carrying it out. Immediate responses were made, exceeding what was needed, and thus, at once was manifested in a fine spirit a keen interest in the arrangements being made to show the affection and esteem in which Mr. Noyes is held, and the sincere appreciation of his valuable service to the Library.

The part that Mr. Noyes has taken in building up the Public Library is but one of the many big and important public measures which, believing them in every respect

right and desirable and for the best interests of Washington, he has earnestly and fearlessly advocated, worked for, and often accomplished.

The results of his untiring efforts are now enjoyed by all residents and by visitors as well at the Nation's Capital.

It is a real privilege and pleasure for us to meet here, in this classic library building, on this occasion of a testimonial to Mr. Noyes.

In good time, we must feel sure, the varied public services rendered by Mr. Noyes, so faithfully and effectively, as citizen and as editor, will be generously and gratefully recognized and all honor be done him by his fellow citizens.

INTRODUCING COMMISSIONER RUDOLPH

In arranging the program the committee thought it eminently appropriate that the head of the District Government, the President of the Board of Commissioners, Honorable Cuno H. Rudolph, should make the presentation of the portrait of Mr. Noyes to the Public Library. Upon the invitation extended to him, he signified his pleasure by promptly accepting. Mr. Rudolph has the unique honor of having been appointed by the President of the United States for a second term after a lapse of some years since his former service as Commissioner. He filled the position admirably before and is rendering splendid service at this time to the District. Without regard to party affiliation, the residents of the city of Washington were greatly pleased when the President again appointed Mr. Rudolph, a well equipped, successful business man.

Mr. Rudolph.

ADDRESS PRESENTING THE PORTRAIT

HONORABLE CUNO H. RUDOLPH, PRESIDENT,

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Noyes, Ladies and Gentlemen:

WE HAVE met tonight to do honor to the man who, more than anyone else, called the Public Library of the District of Columbia into being. More than that, he has made the Public Library one of the major interests of his life, has watched and tended it, protected it, secured sustenance for it and promoted its growth from nothing to its present development. Some people think that this library was founded by Andrew Carnegie; they even call it the "Carnegie Library," always incorrectly however. Large as were and are Mr. Carnegie's contributions—this building, the branch building at Takoma, the new building about to be erected, and the five others that we hope and expect the Carnegie Corporation will give to carry out Mr. Carnegie's intent—they are gifts of marble, stone and brick houses in which the Library lives and not the Library itself.

That we now have this living organization for educational service we owe to Mr. Theodore W. Noyes. He early saw the need for it; he agitated the question for long years, stirred up interest through the *Star* and through the Washington Board of Trade, first in the local community and finally in Congress. After many years of struggle against indifference, against opposition that said no other library was needed, against measures that would put the entire expense of the Library on the District, at last

the act creating a municipal, tax supported, free public library was passed and became law on June 3, 1896.

How well the associates of Mr. Noyes in the first board of library trustees understood his part in the creation of the Library is shown by the resolution adopted by the library board at its initial meeting on July 2, 1896, after having chosen Mr. Noyes president of the board. On motion of Gardner G. Hubbard the library board adopted this expression of its appreciation of the services of Mr. Noyes:

“Whereas the Municipal Library of Washington owes the act of incorporation, which is its life, to the unwearied efforts, great tact, and good judgment of Mr. Theodore W. Noyes,

Therefore, Be it Resolved, that we enter on the first page of our records and before all other acts this acknowledgment of our obligation to Mr. Noyes.”

Tonight we are assembled to recognize our greater obligation accumulated in the last 26 years, during all of which time the successive boards of library trustees have continued to elect Mr. Noyes president and he has continued to serve with a devotion seldom, if ever, equaled.

But the act permitting the Library to exist did not give it bodily shape or set it going on its work of service. The library act might have been passed earlier had Mr. Noyes and his associates been willing to accept it on the basis of meeting the entire expense from District of Columbia taxes. With wise foresight he decided that Washington not only needed and could have a public library, but that it could and should be founded and maintained squarely on the basis of full municipal support.

The battle was fought more than once in Congress before the bill was tardily enacted. Once after the law was passed an appropriation was offered on the whole cost basis and refused, so that not till two years after the creative law was passed was the Library set going.

At first it was a modest affair in rented quarters. Next it moved to this central building, once considered commodious but now outgrown by book collections and working force and overcrowded by the throngs of people who frequent it. It is plain to see that the Library has, under the fostering care of Mr. Noyes and his associates, vastly increased its service to the public; but it is also only too evident that it has reached a point where that service must be greatly strengthened and extended. Such expansion and extension are not only in harmony with Mr. Noyes' vision of the Library but are what the present situation demands.

But our interest in the Library, which is likewise Mr. Noyes' own great interest, must not absorb us to the exclusion of the business of this occasion, which is the presentation to the Public Library of this portrait of Mr. Noyes. A few of his friends organized themselves into a committee and invited a few other friends to join them in this enterprise. The mere suggestion was so spontaneously taken up that the fund was soon completed. A talented artist was secured in the person of Mr. Richard S. Meryman, and here we have the portrait. On behalf of the committee and donors I take great pleasure in presenting it to the library trustees.

Commissioner Rudolph also read in part the following letter from Mr. C. Powell Minnigerode, Director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art:

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART
WASHINGTON, D. C.

14 February 1922.

Dr. George F. Bowerman, Librarian,
The Public Library,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Bowerman:

As I expect to leave Washington early tomorrow morning for New York, to be absent until the end of the week, it will not be possible for me to attend the presentation exercises in connection with the portrait of Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, painted by Mr. Richard S. Meryman. This, I assure you, is a matter of very genuine regret to me, for I felt a deep personal interest in the matter, and it would have been an especial pleasure and privilege to me to have been present on this occasion.

As you know, I recommended Mr. Meryman for this commission, and, therefore, felt in a large measure responsible for the portrait. For this reason, it is a source of deep satisfaction and gratification to me that the portrait has turned out so successfully. I have heard from members of Mr. Noyes' family, and from many of his friends, the highest praise and commendation of the portrait; and I am pleased to say that I have yet to hear the first word of unfavorable criticism.

I have just been to examine the portrait in its finished condition—in its new frame and under glass—and I was greatly impressed by it. Aside from being a thoroughly satisfactory likeness, it is, in my opinion, an unusually fine piece of technical painting, and possesses great artistic charm and merit.

It seems to me that your wants and requirements could hardly have been filled in a more complete and satisfactory manner. I believe that, for all time to come, you have a portrait which will worthily represent the man who, for more than a quarter of a century, has rendered such valuable and unselfish service to your institution; and, at the same time, you have a work of art which will stand the test of years, which will be a credit to your Library, and in which you may justly take pride.

With my warmest congratulations to you and to your associates upon having secured such a successful portrait of such a splendid man, I am

Sincerely yours

/s/ C. POWELL MINNIGERODE,
Director.

CHAIRMAN EDSON, INTRODUCING
VICE-PRESIDENT STAFFORD

MR. JUSTICE WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD, as vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Public Library, will receive the oil portrait of Mr. Noyes, its president, that has just been presented, on behalf of a special committee, by Commissioner Rudolph.

Justice Stafford, having received appointment by the President of the United States to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, came to Washington as a stranger, about eighteen years ago, and thus became a permanent resident at the Nation's Capital. It was not long before most of us were well acquainted with Justice Stafford and he has proved a wonderful addition to our community. He has always taken a real interest in our affairs and through the many addresses that he has been called upon to make we

have been highly entertained and instructed. We have learned to love him and we are extremely gratified that he is the one to speak tonight for the Library..

While he is a permanent resident here, he is still a legal citizen of Vermont. If it were not for our being deprived in the capital city of the privilege of voting we should have him, we feel confident, both as a resident and citizen, a state of affairs which we hope may soon come about. It is not necessary for me to say how strongly he stands in favor of Washington's being granted the right to vote for representation in both Houses of Congress and for President and Vice-President of the United States. Some twelve years ago Judge Stafford made a memorable speech on this subject, entirely devoted to the proposition of which I have just spoken, which then had many dissenters, but now has few. He has the satisfaction of knowing that he was right then and that he is right now. In speaking of this matter of Federal representation at this time, my only excuse is the great interest that it has developed in favor of the necessary Constitutional amendment and the part that Justice Stafford has had in endorsing the proposition. I am sure that we shall all be pleased to hear from Justice Stafford.

ADDRESS ACCEPTING THE PORTRAIT

HONORABLE WENDELL PHILLIPS STAFFORD,

Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Vice-President, Board of Library Trustees.

Mr. Chairman, Friends:

I HOPE you noticed exactly the way Mr. Edson put that. Having found out the length of time I passed here, he said, "We have learned to love him." It is an acquired taste! The President of the Board of Trustees being so pleasantly disqualified from accepting this fine portrait, it devolves upon me as Vice-President to accept it.

Without any further formal statement I wish to say to you as friends and to Commissioner Rudolph, who has presented it, that the Board does accept it with very great happiness, pride and satisfaction. We are glad to know that the people of the coming generation will be able to look upon this pleasant portrait of the man to whom we owe so much. We are also not a little pleased that they may take this as a sample of the appearance of the gentlemen of our generation. I myself take it as a personal compliment whenever anyone admires this picture, for more than once I have been taken for Mr. Noyes.

I do not know exactly how much incense he will bear to have burned on his mustache; and it is a little difficult to say of him exactly what I should like to say. If he would be kind enough to step out of the room I should be less embarrassed, but this seems to be his party and I can't quite ask him to do that. I have thought of it a good deal, and it seems to me that the most delicate way to express our

feelings on this occasion would be to tell him and you of a dream I had not long ago.

It seemed to me that I was standing in this library before this pleasing and lifelike portrait, which was hanging in its permanent place upon the wall. People were coming and going by. They were not dressed exactly like the people I had been familiar with. I could not hear all they said; but I caught the major part of their conversation; and I noticed that as they passed the picture they smiled and dropped some pleasant remark one to the other. But the remarkable thing about my dream was that nobody paid any attention to me. They did not even look my way and if they did they seemed to be looking at something on the other side of me as if I were not there at all. I was struck when a fine looking lady came along with a bright-eyed boy and as pretty a flapper as I had seen in a long time. They stopped before the portrait and the girl said; "O Mother, who is this? It looks like Dad." "Why," she said, "That is Mr. Noyes. Have you never seen that portrait? He is the founder of the Library." Then I heard the boy speak up. "I thought Carnegie founded this library, I am sure I have heard it called the Carnegie Library." Then the mother said "Yes, that is an old mistake. Bad habits are hard to correct and there was a little excuse for it at one time. Mr. Carnegie gave the building itself; but we should not have had anything else. We should not have had these books; we should not have had this efficient service. In fact, we should not have had the building itself, if it had not been for Mr. Noyes, for it had to be matched by an appropriation from Congress. It was Mr. Noyes," she explained to him, "who agitated the matter in the first place, before anyone else had an idea that Washington ought to have a free public library, in view of the fact that the

Library of Congress and the departmental libraries are located here. He woke them to the fact that they needed a good circulating library as well as a reference library in the city of Washington. He kept at it in the *Star* until the people were aroused. The *Star* was then as it is now," she said, "the representative of the real and vital interests of the District of Columbia, a paper that never was bought or sold, a paper in which for \$100,000 you could not buy an inch of space for any cause unworthy. Why," she said, "you would find it hard to realize all that man did in the founding and maintaining of this library." "But," said the boy, "was he richer than Carnegie?" "No," she said, "I am afraid he was not, though I think he never lacked for the necessities of life, but this was something that money could not buy. This library is the child of his heart and his brain. And then long years after the Library was built he had to go time and time again to get for it the needed funds. He had to meet with all sorts of rebuffs. He could have got the charter if he had been willing to let the people bear the burden alone, but he saw the justice of having here a public library upon the same basis as that which obtained in other cities and he insisted upon that."

Then I heard the boy say, "Why did he have to do it? What were the Senators and Representatives in Congress doing? Did they take no interest in this matter?" Then I heard her say, "O, my son, that was in those dark days before we had suffrage in the District of Columbia. It is hard for you to understand today, you who have seen with what attention Congress listens to the speeches of our Representatives, and how gladly they accede to their demands. It is impossible for you to understand how this man was treated when he appeared before committees of Congress." "Well," said the girl, "I am glad I didn't live in those days—es-

pecially if it was before we women could vote." "Yes, most of it was before we women could vote, and it was the votes of women which led to the change of that condition in Washington."

"Humph," said the boy, "it was certainly a very unpleasant state of affairs, and I only wish that I could have told those people what I thought of them for keeping so many American citizens in a condition of serfdom."

I tried hard to speak, I tried to cry out and say, "There were a few of us who did tell them." I tried so hard to speak that something snapped and I woke up.

I wanted to tell them something more, for with all the kind things that they had said about Mr. Noyes they had not half told the story. I wanted to tell them that they could not understand the man without knowing also that besides being a patriot and a citizen of the United States, who loved his country, and loved its Capital as representing that country, here was a man who was born in Washington, and who loved Washington as a native son always loves the place where he was born. Then I wanted to declare that they could not understand this man without understanding his father; that here was a worthy son of a worthy father. There was a quotation that I wanted to speak in their ears before they departed. If I could make you understand exactly what I mean by one or two expressions in it, I should have no fear in making the quotation—I believe you will understand. I never knew a man who seemed so utterly devoid of any personal interest so far as public questions are concerned. Here is a man who never expected to hold office, who never desired to hold any political office, who has lived in a city where he could not hold any high civic office such as the people of other cities strive for, and who has devoted his whole life to the service of the community. He

has never, I believe, been actuated by a personal motive in his public conduct.

The quotation I wished to make is this:

“This was the noblest Roman of them all
All the conspirators, save only he,
Did what they did in envy of great Caesar.
He, only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all made one of them.
His life was gentle. The elements
So mixed in him that nature might stand up
And say to all the world; This was a man.”

CHAIRMAN EDSON, INTRODUCING LIBRARIAN BOWERMAN

The Committee has considered that it would be interesting if, at these ceremonies, the librarian, Dr. George F. Bowerman, should tell us of the work and the progress of the Library during his administration. I am sure he can give us information and data that will indicate the increase in the activities of the Library and the wide field that it now covers.

I am glad to present Dr. Bowerman, who has been our librarian since 1904 and, as we all know, has devoted himself with such fidelity and efficiency and with such a fine spirit and ambition to the discharge of his duties, in the conduct of the affairs of the Library that this institution has come to occupy a very important and influential place in the educational and civic life of the District of Columbia.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY A CONTINUATION SCHOOL

ADDRESS BY DR. GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,

LIBRARIAN, PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr. Chairman, President Noyes, Ladies and Gentlemen:

THE Chairman has suggested that it would not be inappropriate for me to say something about the work of the Public Library, the institution called into being through the efforts of Mr. Noyes and fostered by him during the past 26 years. Every man who loves his work likes to talk about it. I am therefore glad to accept this invitation. I shall try not to abuse your patience.

First, however, I wish to say something about the portrait. Those of you who have had experience with such matters know that there are perils connected with having official portraits painted. This time, however, I think you will agree that we have been altogether successful. We were fortunate in securing Mr. Richard S. Meryman, an artist who had painted several other very excellent portraits of Washingtonians. This time he has outdone himself and has produced not only a fine likeness of Mr. Noyes, but a great painting as well. That this is so we who behold it know; but our judgment is reinforced by the opinions of art critics here and elsewhere. When the picture was shown in its incomplete form at the Corcoran Gallery the celebrated art critic of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, whose judgment in such matters is generally regarded as most weighty, wrote of it:

There is a fine portrait of Theodore Noyes. The seated figure is admirably constructed, the head is modeled in a clean, workmanlike manner, and in addition, the quiet tones are enlivened by judicious play of light and with a discreet use of unobtrusive accessories; the artist has produced a portrait that is a design.

This opinion of Mr. Cortissoz is backed up by two very urgent letters from the Director of the Albright Memorial Gallery, who is very desirous of including this portrait in the spring exhibit at Buffalo, which is to include only 100 especially invited pictures by American artists.

Speaking for my staff and myself who will live with this portrait, I can say that we are delighted at the prospect. The picture is shown in this room only for this occasion. It will be hung in the most conspicuous place in the main delivery room, where all who enter this building will be sure to see it. I am sure that for the double reason of the interest and distinction of the picture both as a portrait and as a work of art, and because of what Mr. Noyes means to this library and to Washington, the library staff and public will have satisfaction in their companionship with this portrait.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NOYES

I also desire to pay my official and personal tribute to Mr. Noyes for what he has meant and means to this library and to me. No one knows better than I the devoted interest and laborious effort that he has put forth on behalf of this library during the seventeen years and more that I have been your librarian. In all of the external relations of the Library—with the Commissioners,

with Congress, and the public—he has been my constant adviser and aid, in all things unfailingly sympathetic, resourceful and helpful. I have all along known something of his work for the Library in the period before I came here; but not until the last few days, during which, in preparation for this occasion, I have been searching scrap-books, *Evening Star* files, and other records, have I come fully to understand the immense amount of thought, time and energy that he put into the work of creating the Library and setting it on its feet. The record* as I found it is truly an amazing one, compounded of numerous editorials in the *Star*, well-reasoned committee reports, hearings before Congressional committees, legislative debates the results of which stuck and hung, and so long got nowhere, but at length, after weary efforts, set-backs and discouragements, accomplished the purpose of this persistent, indefatigable, unwearying friend of the Library. With him all of these efforts were labors of love, all were expressions of his unfaltering, clear visioned desire to help forward the intellectual progress of this community through the means of a public library. It is idle to speculate whether even now we should have the Library without his efforts. We have had it now for 25 years and we owe it to Mr. Noyes more than to all other men combined.

CONCEPTION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

In accepting the invitation to speak of the Public Library and its work, I think I cannot do better than to dwell for a few minutes on one feature of the law creating the Library which shows Mr. Noyes' broadminded and progressive spirit in his conception of the public library

*See Chronology, pages 37-57.

as an institution of society. The creative act declares the Public Library to be "a supplement of the public educational system of the District." In this conception Mr. Noyes in framing the bill took advanced ground. Without in any way reflecting upon charitable or recreational work, I have always been glad that I am here called to administer an institution which in its fundamental law is declared to be an educational institution. Please note that the law does not say "a supplement of the public school system," but that it does say "a supplement of the public educational system"—a very much larger conception. In trying to realize this conception, the public library does supplement and reinforce the education given in the schools, but also it interprets its purpose to be the complementing of the education of the schools by offering facilities for carrying that education on to the very end of life. By implication at least in this law education is considered not as a process that is completed at some given time when the period of school instruction is over, but as a process that continues as long as man remains a sentient being, with the public library supplying, in organized form, the educated, skilled service and the literary materials that will enable the units of society to continue their education indefinitely.

ESSENTIAL IN A DEMOCRACY

With democratic government now all but universal, with life daily becoming more complex, never before in the world's history has it been so essential for the entire population to be educated. The District of Columbia, now at length we hope, stands at the threshold of gaining some participation in its own political life. This library has, I believe, had some part in furnishing the education which

all voters should have to make them fit for exercising the franchise. But the public library's idea of education is not confined to intelligent participation in political life, but includes the soundest and completest intellectual equipment for all men, women and children in the community in all possible branches of knowledge of which they are capable—practical, scientific, historical, philosophical, spiritual, artistic and literary—to the end that we may have the most completely enlightened and best equipped citizenship. I believe the public library has in it the possibilities for accomplishing such a purpose, provided only it is given the means so to develop that it can do its full work.

Much as this library has grown from its small beginnings, it has thus far only barely begun to realize the place it might occupy as an educational agent. To begin with it has only the central library and one branch library, so that for large numbers of the population it has no effective existence, since they live too far away to be able to use its resources or, if they venture to come to the central library, they find the service choked and congested by the throngs who now come. They get the best service that an insufficient staff and such congestion will permit, but such service is, because of this congestion, necessarily too much on the basis of trying to dispatch each case as quickly as possible with business efficiency. It is therefore too much on a physical plane, rather than a service that is able to give intelligent, expert, patient attention to the needs of each case in the leisurely fashion that accomplishes the best results in an institution that is educational and spiritual in character. In other words, the Library needs to be relieved from the present restrictions that confine its service to the work that can be done from an overcrowded central library and one branch and be permitted

to establish and conduct the necessary branch libraries and do in and through them the whole work that its constitution fits it to do.

THE LIBRARY'S ACTIVITIES

I think I can best illustrate how the Public Library functions in the educational process, how it supplements the educational work of the school-teaching system, by briefly describing a few of the Library's activities. We have met in the Central Library children's room. Even though the Central Library is located in the midst of dangerous and congested traffic conditions, this room is every afternoon brimming full of children, some of whom come long distances. Many of them ought to be served in similar children's rooms in quieter and less dangerous neighborhoods, near their homes. Through a children's department, which we hope will ultimately have a center reasonably near every home in the District, we strive to catch them young, in the hope of tying them to the Library and thus making them life long readers and library users. This we do by furnishing them with interesting books, carefully chosen by experts trained in children's literature, by stories so told as to interest them in the children's classics, and by mounted pictures of art subjects, scenery and industrial processes. By these means we are often able to quicken the interest of lethargic minds, more wholesomely, than is done through the movies, and greatly aid the instructional process.

At our Takoma Park branch just now the branch librarian and the children's librarian are giving a series of talks to the children of the Takoma school explaining the use of the Library and of books. Every year before Christmas the Central Library has an exhibit of fine editions of children's books, by which we are able to help a large number of

parents in the wise selection of gifts and thus reduce somewhat the number of foolish, weak books that indulgent, but misguided parents and especially uncles and aunts give to young folks. Indeed, this advisory work with parents and children goes on all the year round. The Library has a special collection of about 20,000 volumes forming a school collection. These books are carefully selected and graded to help in school work. The Library has more than 350 laundry baskets and has one delivery automobile that does nothing else but supply books to the graded schools. The teachers testify that they find this service indispensable. These books are used in classes and were circulated to the extent of more than 200,000 volumes last year. The work of the children's department is of course unique in Washington, since no other library in the District even remotely attempts to cover this important field.

COURSES ON EVERY SUBJECT

Turning now from the Library's work for children to what it does for adults, the Public Library may properly be considered as a universal continuation school, with courses on every subject of human interest. It has advanced, intermediate and elementary books, magazines and pamphlets on all fields of knowledge, suited to the scholar, the ordinary reader of moderate education, and to the beginner, including the foreigner. In addition to its collection of printed matter, it has, or at least it should always have, what is perhaps even more important, educated and trained experts to guide and facilitate the user through the flood and maze of modern print.

One of the most important of the continuation schools conducted by the Public Library is its industrial division, which combines in itself a school of technology, a trade

school, a school of advertising, a school of home economics and decoration, and schools of many other subjects. Among the bread and butter books in this school of preparation for livelihood will be found engineering books, used by the District and other government engineers; books on farming and poultry raising, used by the suburban dweller; books on personal and business management, cost keeping and accounts, used by the merchant; books on store and window dressing and selling methods, used by the salesman; books on plumbing, used by the journeyman; books on automobile repairing, used by the car owner; and books on cooking and domestic budgets, used by the housewife. This department is one of the busiest and most used in the Library and directly contributes to the economic welfare of the community.

In this department, as in the general reference department, the aim is to furnish the most expert information service possible on every subject of human interest. In both, use is made not only of books and magazines, but also of pamphlets, clippings, maps, pictures, and information secured by the telephone from outside the library walls. This general reference division furnishes informational knowledge, wanted for its own sake. Use of its resources contributes to the most enlightened citizenship.

WASHINGTON'S BOOK APPETITE

But a library like this does not confine its service to what is known as reference work—reading and study done on the spot. Indeed, perhaps its most valuable service is that rendered by library books outside the Library. Even under its present restrictions it lends a million books a year for home reading to more than 60,000 registered

readers. Those figures could easily be increased to 3,000,000 and probably 5,000,000 volumes, if the Library could be permitted so to expand as fully to meet the legitimate demands of what I believe to be the city with the biggest book appetite in America.

Pause and consider Washington's population. Here is a body of people, a large portion of them picked by civil service examinations from all parts of the United States. For the most part they are not engaged in heavy, exhausting manual labor, but in clerical and other intellectual tasks for seven hours a day. Furthermore, they are for the most part in receipt of very meager salaries, and therefore without much temptation to riotous living. With nothing to do but improve their minds they crowd into the Library in great numbers, predominantly demanding the best books, including many costly ones, and the most skilled service. It is a joy and an inspiration to serve such a constituency, but it does require a vastly larger number of expensive books and very much larger number of educated and trained assistants than ever have been furnished; properly and conveniently to render the service asked also requires a very much larger number of distribution points than ever have been supplied.

EXPANSION JUST AHEAD

Do not from what I have said get the idea that the Library is standing still. Expansion is just ahead. We are about to erect with Carnegie money a new branch library building in Southeast Washington on a fine site supplied by Congressional appropriation. Further, and of added significance because it marks in practical form the recognition by the School Board and Superintendent of

Schools of the Public Library as a supplement of their part of the local educational system, a plan has just been agreed upon whereby, when Congress supplies the funds therefor, branches of the Public Library are to be established in certain regional and suburban schools, that will supply library service to residents of the more thinly populated parts of the District, supplementing the work of separate branches to be established in the more densely populated areas.

During the first few years after I came to Washington 17 years ago I definitely sought more readers, who very promptly came to my call in ever-increasing numbers. During the last few years the demands have been so much greater than could be met with the means afforded, that, unnatural as it is in any librarian to assume such an attitude, in my extremity I have almost got to the point of trying to keep people away. Indeed we do (would you believe it of the Public Library of the National Capital?) close this building every Wednesday at 3 P.M.—and blush with shame at being compelled to do so. If we could ever catch up with ourselves, if we could ever go forward and do this library job right for the entire population of Washington, how fine it would be again to go after more readers—the reluctant ones or those now too timid to come. What joy to try to create a desire for reading! What joy in making such persons partakers of the intellectual treasures of the ages!

DREAMS FOR THE FUTURE

Given branch libraries sufficient to furnish library resources within easy reach of every home in the District, how I should like to carry out a long treasured plan that

would enable us really to live up to the motto on the front of this building, "A university for the people." This could be done by supplying more skilled service, including a group of experts, masters, guides and interpreters, of the various subjects of human knowledge. How I should like to see given in every branch library courses of stereopticon lectures on the use of the Library to the entire school population. How I should like to carry out a cherished plan of having a study club director and a corps of assistants to organize and direct readers so that the present unorganized and often desultory reading of many persons could be made better worth while. Many of them would, I know, welcome such help. Similarly, how I should like to have a club worker and story teller or a group of such workers the better to foster and direct the reading of children. Since I cannot now have these things, with Robert Browning I can but say:

* * * "A man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?"

TRIBUTE TO STAFF

I should not close my remarks without saying a word about my loyal and efficient staff. Washington people, if they do not know it already, should understand that in this library staff they have a splendid body of devoted, self-sacrificing workers. If all should leave the library service tonight who are receiving less compensation than they earn, it would be impossible to open the doors tomorrow. They come to us and stay because they love this work, the opportunity for self-expression and for helpfulness. In the past the losses of these trained people who could not afford to reject better pay elsewhere have been

excessive—in one year a turnover of 98%—but the majority stay at heavy personal sacrifices. The Washington public has been vocal in its demands for better salaries for school teachers. Here is a group in every way comparable in education, training, character and in service with the school teachers. They are fewer; they do not come in as close contact with parents as teachers and consequently their necessities are lost sight of. Your help in securing better recognition for them is no less needed.

If anyone is inclined to think that in what I have been saying I have been getting a long way from Mr. Noyes, in whose honor we are meeting tonight, I would point out that all that I have said has in other words formed part of my reports and has been the subject of scores of earnest conferences with Mr. Noyes. In all these aspirations for the Library's development he fully sympathizes with me. In giving expression to them on this occasion I am but voicing his hopes and dreams for the Library. To dwell upon them is therefore my part in this tribute to Mr. Noyes as Public Library founder, nourisher, promoter and expander. Will you not join with him and his associates on the library board and with me, your librarian, in helping to make these dreams come true?

CHAIRMAN EDSON, INTRODUCING MR. NOYES

AFTER what has been said on this happy occasion, I am sure it is the wish of all that we hear from Mr. Noyes. Our friendship for, and keen appreciation of, Mr. Noyes, the man and the citizen, cause us to listen to him with pleasure and interest in whatever he may have to say.

A long time ago, and for many years, it was my good fortune and privilege to know his father, Mr. Crosby S. Noyes. Many times I conferred with him upon public matters appertaining to the District of Columbia especially, and sometimes on other matters in which one or both were interested. I esteemed and regarded him as a wise counselor of the highest order.

On one occasion on a trip we took to the South, we had an interesting talk in regard to his first coming from his native State of Maine to Washington to live, and his first becoming part owner and the controlling factor of *The Evening Star*. At that time Mr. Noyes, senior, was designated as its editor. He stated that from the beginning, in his management of *The Evening Star*, he had put it on a firm and true newspaper foundation, and that on this foundation, it had been conducted thereafter throughout its whole career. In return for subscriptions and for advertising support, he said, the earliest and best possible news obtainable, accurate and reliable, would be published and a good family paper would be produced, advocating every measure that was practical, desirable and proper for Washington, the Nation's Capital; but not a word or a line in news and editorial columns could be paid for in *The Evening Star*, for, with rare exceptions, such a policy

would deceive the public and therefore would not be right.

Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, in the conduct of the paper, always had the hearty support of his associates. Mr. Theodore W. Noyes succeeded his father as editor, and followed his example. He has constantly taken an active interest in everything pertaining to civic and social welfare of the District of Columbia and his country. He has been willing always to be approached by any citizen upon any proposed measure; and when convinced that it was right, has given his time, effort and liberal space in the *Star* for its support.

Many could tell you of their experiences with Mr. Noyes, always attentive, interested and courteous. I speak from my own experience, reflecting back over many years. I would not say that he has always been in full accord with those who have sought his aid on public matters, but I know that whenever he has believed in a question of importance, he has given it his unstinted and generous support.

The influence of a good family paper, with a large circulation, such as the *Star*, cannot be over-estimated. Its influence is tremendous. You and I can talk with one or two or three people during the day, upon subjects pertaining to the public, but a newspaper can speak to several hundred thousand every day, and influence the minds of its readers and their decisions. What a mighty power to be exercised for good and what a responsibility for the editor and management!

So here, on this occasion, all too inadequate but full of meaning as it is, we are expressing our warmest regard and esteem for Mr. Noyes for his services rendered to the Public Library, and it is now with pleasure that we ask him to address us.

ADDRESS ACKNOWLEDGING HONOR

HONORABLE THEODORE WILLIAMS NOYES

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

With all my heart, my friends, I thank you for this full measure of honor,—heaped up, pressed down, and running over.

I AM honored by the presence here tonight of many of those who as a token of friendly regard have combined to make this portrait presentation. I am honored by the hearty and delightfully over-appreciative words of praise spoken by friends, who, through Commissioner Rudolph, voice the approval of high municipal official authority; through Mr. Edson the approval of the finest type of civic loyalty and civic leadership; through Justice Stafford, the approval of valued judicial opinion expressed with the poetic eloquence of our city's master of words; and through Librarian Bowerman the approval of highly expert opinion concerning good work in library upbuilding. I am honored in the assurance that my pictured self—pictured with artistic skill—is from the Library's walls to keep my memory alive in book-using Washington long after I have passed away. I am honored by this conspicuous and permanent identification with our tax-sustained Public Library, our increasingly useful and valuable supplement of the public schools, our free university of the people, in whose founding and upbuilding I am proud to have played a part.

When a citizen is commended for public service all good citizens are in effect commended with him, and especially those who have labored effectively on similar lines of com-



MR. NOYES AND THE OTHER SPEAKERS

munity usefulness. So tonight in commending me for services rendered the community through the Library, you have indirectly and in effect commended all my fellow-laborers, who have contributed in money, books, time, thought or vitality to the Library's existence and growth.

Memory recalls vividly and pleasantly far more of these library co-workers than there is time even to mention. There was Weston Flint, a pioneer library advocate and our first librarian. The original book contributors will always be remembered, including C. S. Noyes, S. W. Woodward, C. C. Glover and John R. McLean with their substantial money subscriptions, James T. DuBois, donor of the "Henry Pastor Memorial Fund" for the purchase of periodicals, the estate of Anthony Pollock which gave us 1,500 volumes, and the incorporated Washington City Free Library, which transferring all its books, was by far the largest single original book contributor. Many influential and faithful legislators for the District, headed by Representative Hemphill and Senator McMillan as pioneers, have befriended the Library and have participated notably in creating and sustaining it. We shall always remember B. H. Warner, enthusiastic, helpful pioneer library advocate, our first vice-president of library trustees, who secured from Andrew Carnegie the promise of a new building; and, of course, Andrew Carnegie himself, donor of the library building and Takoma Branch, to whose wise beneficence the community is indebted for this conspicuously useful and strikingly beautiful and artistic product of the architect's skill, which finds effective environment in its setting of green in Mount Vernon Square.

We owe a debt also to our librarians of Congress, to former Library Trustee Spofford, an active and effective participant in the Library's creation and early development;

and to former Library Trustee Herbert Putnam, notably helpful in securing legislation which made the unused treasure of duplicate books accumulated in the Library of Congress to some extent available for use by the Public Library.

The District Commissioners, past and present, have ever been sympathetic and helpful.

The labor of love of the library trustees of today and of the yesterdays are not to be forgotten. Pioneer Trustee John B. Larner and near-pioneer Trustee Charles J. Bell have served faithfully from the Library's beginning, and are among the most energetic members of the strong board of today.

Tribute is due to the faithful and efficient library force, past and present, including those self-sacrificing ones who stood loyally at their posts when tempted to more lucrative employment in the great war, headed by Librarian Bowerman, whose great ability, progressive policies, and untiring and resistless energy have in his nearly eighteen years of efficient service driven the Library along the path of progress, steadily and at times rapidly, toward the goal of the ideal.

Thirty years ago the great reference Library of Congress was not open at night and there was not in all Washington a single free circulating library. According to statistics there were then much more than a million books in the semi-public libraries of Washington; and when these had been apportioned among the citizens after the methods of statisticians it appeared that the District workingman had fourteen times as many public books as the average American. And the only difficulty was that owing to cramping limitations he could not make any use of them. Viewing this ocean of more than a million books spread

tantalizingly before them the working men, the school children, the government clerks, the great mass of the citizens of Washington, thirsty for the knowledge that comes from reading, felt that they might well exclaim with the Ancient Mariner: "Water! Water everywhere, nor any drop to drink!"

My dream of thirty years ago pictured the upbuilding in Washington of a modern free circulating library, tax-sustained on the half-and-half basis, a supplement of the public schools for the benefit of the thousands of school children, a general departmental library for the whole body of government clerks, a people's free university open at night for the local working folk. I am delighted beyond expression that my dream has come true.

In 1896 the Library was created as a supplement of the public schools. In 1898 it became tax-sustained on the half-and-half basis. In the same year the Library of Congress was opened at night. In 1902 the local-national taxpayers by an appropriation of \$40,000 stocked the Public Library with books. In 1903 it occupied its new building, and was adequately housed. In 1909 it gained by law access, long sought, to the treasure of duplicates in the Library of Congress. In 1911 its first branch library was opened. This year the benefit of a second branch will be enjoyed.

The library books, 15,000 in 1898, had grown to 64,000 when Dr. Bowerman became librarian in 1904, and number 238,000 today. Book circulation, the measure of a library's usefulness, has grown from 278,000 in 1904, to over a million today.

Though the library maintenance appropriation, \$6,720 in 1898 and \$36,280 in 1904, has grown to \$140,000 today,

the Library is insufficiently clothed and fed. It has outgrown its clothes; it has outgrown its strength. It must be better nourished; it must be more fittingly equipped. Provision for its maintenance and development must keep pace with its growth in usefulness and community service.

The whole capital is now alive to the community usefulness and value of the Library, and enthusiastic in the avowed purpose to promote its growth in capacity to serve the public.

Will not the community in expressing this appreciative enthusiasm say it, not with flowers—of rhetoric, but in donations, in legacies, in definite and vigorous promotion work? Will not the Commissioners say it, not in flowers of speech, but with estimates? Will not our legislators say it with appropriations?

But I must not be longer diverted from my duty and pleasure of final acknowledgment of the honor done me tonight. I appreciate keenly this tribute of friendship. I am grateful and I am proud.

CONTRIBUTORS TO PORTRAIT FUND

The following gave \$10 each to the fund for the painting of the portrait and the publication of the speeches at the presentation exercises:

ADAMS, BYRON S.	CLARK, ALLEN C.
ADAMS, MISS MARY.	CLEPHANE, WALTER C.
AILES, MILTON E.	COHEN, MYER
ASPINWALL, CLARENCE A.	COLLADAY, E. F.
BAILEY, CHARLES B.	COOPER, WILLIAM KNOWLES
BALDWIN, WILLIAM H.	CORBY, CHARLES I.
BALLANTYNE, R. CARTER.	CORBY, W. S.
BARNARD, JOB	COX, W. V.
BELL, ALEXANDER GRAHAM	CUNNINGHAM, J. HARRY
BELL, CHARLES J.	DAVIS, HARRY C.
BERLINER, EMILE	DONALDSON, R. GOLDEN
BERRYMAN, CLIFFORD K.	DOWELL, JULIAN C.
BLAIR, GIST	EDSON, JOHN JOY
BLAIR, HENRY P.	ENO, WM. PHELPS
BLAIR, WOODBURY	ESTES, L. WHITING
BOARDMAN, MISS MABEL T.	EYNON, WILLIAM J.
BOND, S. R.	FAULKNER, CHARLES J.
BOWERMAN, GEORGE F.	FENNING, FREDERICK E.
BRADLEY, THOMAS	FLEMING, GEORGE E.
BRANDENBURG, E. C.	FOX, ALBERT F.
BRIGGS, J. EDSON	GALLIHER, W. T.
BRITTON, ALEXANDER	GANS, ISAAC
BROWN, WALTER A.	GARFINKLE, JULIUS
BRYAN, HENRY L.	GASCH, MRS. MARIE MANNING
BULKLEY, BARRY	GILL, HERBERT A.
BUNDY, CHARLES S.	GLOVER, C. C.
BURT, ARTHUR	GRAHAM, E. C.
BUTLER, CHARLES HENRY	GRANT, THOMAS
BUTLER, W. K.	GREEN, JAMES M.
CARPENTER, FRANK G.	GROSVENOR, GILBERT
CHURCH, MELVILLE	GUDE, WILLIAM F.
CHURCH W. A. H.	GUY, BENJAMIN W.
CLAPP, JOHN H.	HAM, WILLIAM F.

HAMILTON, GEORGE E.
HARPER, R. N.
HARRIES, GEORGE H.
HEILPRIN, G. F.
HENDLEY, CHARLES M.
HERRMANN, J. PHILIP
HEURICH, CHRISTIAN
HILL, DAVID JAYNE
HODGKINS, HOWARD L.
HOGAN, FRANK J.
HOPKINS, ARCHIBALD
HOPKINS, THOMAS S.
HOWARD, BEALE R.
HOXIE, RICHARD L.
JOHNSTON, JOHN A.
JUDD, GEORGE H.
KAUFMAN, DAVID J.
KAUFFMANN, RUDOLPH
KAUFFMANN, VICTOR
KEFERSTEIN, CARL B.
KENYON, J. MILLER
KING, WILLIAM BRUCE
KNAPP, MARTIN A.
KOLB, J. LEO
LAMBIE, JAMES B.
LARNER, JOHN B.
LEE, BLAIR
LETTS, JOHN C.
LINTON, IRWIN B.
LISNER, A.
LYON, G. A.
MEEM, HARRY G.
MESSER, JAMES A.
MOORE, CHARLES
MOSES, ARTHUR C.
MURPHY, E. J.
MUTH, GEORGE F.
NEWBOLD, FLEMING
NORMENT, CLARENCE F.
NOYES, FRANK B.

O'TOOLE, MISS MARY
OTTENBERG, LOUIS
PARKER, ANDREW
PARRIS, A. K.
PAYNE, JOHN BARTON
PENFIELD, WALTER S.
PETER, ARTHUR
POMEROY, MRS. THEODORE L.
POOLE, JOHN
PRESCOTT, SAMUEL J.
REESIDE, FRANK P.
RICHARDSON, FRANK A.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM F.
RUDOLPH, CUNO H.
SAUL, B. FRANCIS
SAUNDERS, WILLIAM H.
SCHMIDT, EDWARD S.
SCHNEIDER, T. F.
SCHULTEIS, ALBERT
SHARP, JAMES
SIMPSON, JOHN CRAYKE
SMALLWOOD, JOHN B.
SMITH, C. ERNEST
SMITH, EMMONS S.
SMITH, ODELL S.
STAFFORD, WENDELL P.
SUMMY, BENJAMIN W.
SWORMSTEDT, MRS. LYMAN B.
THOM, CORCORAN
THURSTON, ERNEST L.
TOBRINER, LEON
TOPHAM, WASHINGTON
WALCOTT, CHARLES D.
WALKER, ERNEST G.
WEAVER, ROBERT D.
WHITE, HENRY
WILLARD, HENRY K.
WOLF, ALEXANDER
WOLF, SIMON
WOODWARD, DONALD

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND
THEODORE W. NOYES
A CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE

These historical memoranda are incomplete and fragmentary. The Library's scrap-book in the earlier period before the Library came into existence is especially incomplete. Certain portions of the *Star* files have been scanned. Undoubtedly, many editorial articles written by Mr. Noyes in support of the creation of the Library are missing. This chronological outline is naturally fuller for the earlier period, when Mr. Noyes tried to get the Library established and put it on its feet. The later period is covered only summarily, though Mr. Noyes and the *Star* continued their activity with unabated energy.

3 Jan. 1891.

The *Star* had a long news article (written by Mr. Noyes or by his direction) on the government libraries and pointing out the large number (300,000 volumes) of popular books contained in them that were more suitable for a public library than for reference libraries.

9 Jan. 1891.

Star editorial stressing point of foregoing article. "With all this wealth at home are the general public starving? These treasures are not accessible to the working people in their hours of leisure."

Jan. 1891.

Several undated *Star* news articles (probably published after the above) showing approval of Librarian of Congress (Dr. Spofford), Labor Commissioner Wright, of plan to transfer books from Library of Congress and departmental libraries for use by a public library. Interview with Dr. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education on value of a public library to schools and quoting experience of other public libraries.

19 Jan. 1891.

Star editorial commenting on Postmaster General Wana-maker's suggestion to use part of new city post office building to house public library.

21 Jan. 1891.

Star editorial on opening of Edinburgh, Scotland, Public Library building, given by Andrew Carnegie and saying that Washington has conditions similar to Edinburgh before it had a public library. It gave as Washington's need "A Carnegie, a free library act, or both."

23 Jan. 1891.

Star editorial on use of Library of Congress books for a public library.

5 Feb. 1891.

First bill (H. R. 7723, 52nd Cong., 1st Sess.)—by Representative John J. Hemphill—"to establish a free public and departmental library and reading room;" to be located in new post office building and Library of Congress empowered to transfer duplicates and all collections of circulating books in departments required to be transferred. Support on half and half basis. (Bill drafted by Mr. Noyes or with his help). No report ever made on this bill.

9 Feb. 1891.

Star editorial on Hemphill bill.

Later (?).

Same bill introduced into Senate (S. 1491, 52nd Cong., 1st Sess.) by Senator McMillan.

13 Jan. 1893.

McMillan bill reported to Senate (S. Report 933) with amendments and debated and referred to Committee on Library—never to be heard from again.

17 Nov. 1893.

Star editorial to renew interest in public library project.

Dec. 1893.

B. H. Warner, President, Washington Board of Trade, recommends that a special Committee on Public Library be appointed and later appointed Mr. Noyes as chairman.

19 Feb. 1894.

Star editorial on library project.

27 March 1894.

Epoch-making Report of Committee on Public Library of Washington Board of Trade. Pamphlet of 12 pages written by Mr. Noyes.

19 April 1894.

Star editorial.

10 May 1894.

Bills like the Hemphill-McMillan bill of previous Congress introduced in 53d Congress, 2d Sess. by Senator Mills (S. 2009) and Representative Heard (H. R. 6642).

4 June 1894.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill (S. 2080, 53d Cong., 2d Sess.) providing for the establishment of public library in "some central or eligible place in the District" and to be maintained by two-thirds of the police court fines and penalties. Text in other respects very much like the law finally enacted in 1896.

6 June 1894.

Star news article summarizing testimony of Mr. Noyes before House District Committee in support of Heard bill (H. R. 6642) that is, for a free public and departmental library and supported on half and half basis. Mr. Noyes appeared as chairman of Washington Board of Trade Committee on Public Library.

11 July 1894.

Representative Cadmus reported out (H. Report 1223) Heard bill with amendments.

12 July 1894.

Star news article summarizing this report.

14 Aug. 1894.

Star news article.

Congressional Record, pp. 9926-35.

11 Dec. 1894.

Congressional Record, pp. 167-186.

During the long discussion of the Heard bill, occupying practically two entire days in the House, it was first held that the public library was a luxury and therefore unnecessary, particularly in view of the presence of the Library of Congress. The opponents of the bill were willing to agree to its passage provided all the expenses of maintenance should be borne by the District of Columbia. The bill was finally smothered by being referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. It was proposed to house the library in the new Post Office Department building, but the opposition claimed that no District institution should be admitted to it.

Late in 1894 and early in 1895, 1 July 1895.

General A. W. Greeley carried on a campaign to raise funds for a voluntary (not tax supported) free library, which was finally incorporated as the Washington City Free Library. At one time General Greeley reported subscriptions amounting to \$10,500. Mr. Noyes, acting through the Board of Trade Committee on Library and the *Star*, pushed the municipal library project vigorously and secured subscriptions, all conditioned on the securing of the legislation establishing the library on a municipal basis.

24 Apr. 1895.

Star news article, Board of Trade plan and list of subscribers to funds for municipal library.

30 Apr. 1895.

Star editorial supporting a municipal library.

19 Nov. 1895.

Star—Washington Board of Trade Committee report (by Mr. Noyes) in full and editorial on same.

27 Nov. 1895.

Star editorial "Working men and the library."

30 Dec. 1895.

31 Dec. 1895.

54th Congress, 1st Session.

Identical bills introduced by Senator McMillan (S. 1247) and by Representative Babcock (H. R. 3129) at request of Washington Board of Trade (Mr. Noyes). The text of the bill as introduced is substantially the same as the present act. In passage a section was eliminated that provided that the expenses of maintenance should be treated as among the current municipal expenses of the District and Commissioners are required to send in estimates. (Though eliminated this is actually the case.) From this bill there were eliminated certain contentious features of earlier bills: use of part of Post Office building and the transfer of circulating books from departmental libraries.

30 Dec. 1895.

Star news article: text of bill.

31 Dec. 1895.

Star news article: Babcock bill; also editorial.

4 Jan. 1896.

Washington City Free Library opened at 1515 H Street N.W.

31 Jan. 1896.

Star news, summarizing favorable report on McMillan bill.

- 26 Feb. 1896.
Star news: Hearing before the House District Committee on Babcock bill. Mr. Noyes represented Board of Trade Committee on Public Library.
- 27 Feb. 1896.
Star editorial "Will pass the free library bill."
- 2 March 1896.
Congressional Record (pp. 2639-42).
 Senate debated and passed the McMillan bill, with slight amendments.
- 3 March 1896.
Star news article—2 columns.
- 5 March 1896.
Star news. Representative Wellington reported Senate bill favorably, in lieu of House bill.
- 6 March 1896.
Star editorial "Strike while the iron is hot."
- 9 March 1896.
Congressional Record (pp. 2915-25). Bill debated in House and amended so as to throw all the expense of library on the District of Columbia and then passed.
- 10 March 1896.
Star news article.
 Editorial "The hope of a free library"—that is, no hope so long as it is not on half-and-half basis.
- 24 March 1896.
Star editorial: "The public library a proper municipal expense."
- 7 Apr. 1896.
Congressional Record (pp. 4028-40).
 Chairman Babcock, of House D. C. Committee brought back the bill with a recommendation that the provision putting all expense on the District of Columbia be eliminated. After long debate the House refused to eliminate this provision and again sent the bill to conference. Speaker Reed appointed as conferees members favorable to principle of making the District of Columbia pay all the expense.
- 7 Apr. 1896.
Star news—2 columns.
- 8 Apr. 1896.
Star editorial "Amendment which virtually kills the measure."

9 Apr. 1896.

Star editorial "A Misrepresentative of Vermont"—a criticism of Representative Powers, of Vermont, who led the fight in House to make the District of Columbia pay entire expense of Public Library.

13 Apr. 1896.

Star news: Letter from Federation of Labor criticising Representative Powers for calling them lobbyists because they had favored having the library a distinct municipal enterprise.

15 Apr. 1896.

Star editorial: "Labor denounces Mr. Powers."

16 Apr. 1896.

Star reprints an editorial on library from Chicago *Times-Herald*.

20 May 1896.

Star editorial "Stand by the contract"—urging conferees to stick to half-and-half basis of support of library.

28 May 1896.

Star editorial "The free library in sight."

29 May 1896.

Star news (2 columns); bill finally passes both Houses, by the elimination of section stating the basis of support of the library. *Star* editorial "Hurrah for the free library."

3 June 1896.

Bill creating the Public Library signed by President Cleveland.

24 June 1896.

Star editorial "Laying the foundations"—that is, of the Public Library.

2 July 1896.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia promptly appointed 9 trustees provided under the act as follows; Gardner G. Hubbard, S. W. Woodward (from the trustees of the Washington City Free Library), Dr. J. M. Toner, Alexander T. Britton, B. H. Warner, John B. Larner, James T. DuBois, R. R. Perry and T. W. Noyes.

The board elected T. W. Noyes President and John B. Larner Secretary.

At first meeting on motion of Mr. Hubbard the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, the Municipal Library of Washington owes the act of incorporation, which is its life, to the un-

wearied efforts, great tact and good judgment of Mr. Theodore W. Noyes,

Therefore, Be it resolved, That we enter on the first page of our records and before all other acts this acknowledgment of our obligation to Mr. Noyes.

27 Nov. 1896.

Second meeting of Library Board. Dr. A. R. Spofford appointed trustee in place of Mr. Britton, resigned; and Colonel Weston Flint to succeed Dr. Toner, deceased. Rules and regulations drawn up and committees appointed.

27 Dec. 1896.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-committee, House Committee on Appropriations and argued for original appropriations. Not granted. (See House Hearings for 1897-98, pp. 20-31.)

5 Jan. 1897.

B. H. Warner elected vice-president of board and so continued till his death.

The act creating the Library carried no appropriation and the section in the bill that finally became a law relating to the method of support was stricken out, in order to secure its passage. Efforts were made to secure an appropriation for maintenance. The Senate in passing the District appropriation bill for fiscal year 1897-98 included the following: Librarian, \$2000; assistant librarian, \$900; second assistant, \$720; contingent expenses \$3,100; total \$6,720. (Public Library does not have printed hearings before Senate Committee on Appropriations before 1900, so it is not certain whether Mr. Noyes appeared before Senate Committee.)

3 March 1897.

The House (*Congressional Record*, pp. 2942-46, 2964-65) on the closing day of the 54th Congress refused to include any appropriation unless the entire expense should be borne by the District.

19 March 1897.

Senator McMillan introduced a bill (S. 917), to provide for maintenance of the Public Library. No action.

18 Dec. 1897.

Star news and editorial. Extended review of the library situation with a law creating the Public Library, but without appropriations.

18 Jan. 1898.

Mr. Noyes, Mr. Warner, and Colonel Flint appeared before District Sub-Committee of House Committee on Appropriations asking for maintenance for Public Library. (See House Hearings 1899, pp. 97-108.) (Think House included the items.)

Star news and editorial.

8 March 1898.

Star news, debate in Senate when library items passed.

28 June 1898.

First appropriation for fiscal year 1898-99: Librarian, \$1600; 1st assistant, \$900; 2nd assistant, \$720; contingent expenses, \$3500—total \$6720.

6 Jan. 1896, to 1 July 1898.

Washington City Free Library opened and maintained with funds raised by private subscriptions. Its books, about 13,000 volumes turned over to the municipal free public library. (For history of Washington City Free Library see Columbia Historical Society Records, vol. 16, pp. 64-95).

14 July 1898.

Charles J. Bell appointed to library board in place of Gardner G. Hubbard, deceased.

12 Sept. 1898.

Colonel Weston Flint appointed Librarian and later secretary and treasurer of the board.

4 Oct. 1898.

Rufus H. Thayer appointed trustee to succeed Weston Flint.

1 Oct. 1898.

Public Library occupied 1326 New York Avenue (Library not opened till Jan. 1899), till it was moved to the new central building in December, 1902.

Nov. 1898.

Mr. Noyes, as President of Board of Trade, in annual report, pp. 18-20.

3 Dec. 1898.

Mr. Noyes, Mr. Bell and Mr. Warner before District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations. (House Hearings, 1900, pp. 79-81.)

12 Jan. 1899.

Andrew Carnegie, at request of B. H. Warner, agreed to give \$250,000 for a central building; later increased first

to \$300,000 and next to \$350,000; and finally \$25,000 additional for special fittings.

Star had a large number of news articles including letters from citizens and editorials on the legislation for acceptance of gift and especially on the question of site. In the war of the sites some advocated a government reservation on south side of Pennsylvania Avenue at 7th Street and others Mount Vernon Square.

19 Jan. 1899.

Bill (H. R. 11712) by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, to accept Carnegie money and build library on Mount Vernon Square.

20 Jan. 1899.

Identical bill (S. 5289), by Senator McMillan.

21 Jan. 1899.

Senate Report 1509, on S. 5289 by Senator McMillan.

26 Jan. 1899.

Star news. Long debate in Senate. Bill laid aside.

27 Jan. 1899.

Star news. Further debate in Senate. Much opposition to use of Mount Vernon Square.

3 Feb. 1899.

House Report (No. 1899), by Mr. Mercer on H. R. 11712 in favor of Mount Vernon Square.

8 Feb. 1899.

Star news. Debated in House and favorably reported by Committee of the Whole.

11 Feb. 1899.

Senator McMillan reported his bill with an amendment providing for an appropriation of \$250,000 to buy a site. Opposed in Senate and laid aside but later passed by Senate.

28 Feb. 1899.

House bill passed.

3 Mar. 1899.

Senate conferees yielded and the House bill accepting gift from Mr. Carnegie and providing for erection of building on Mount Vernon Square adopted.

4 Mar. 1899.

Signed by President McKinley.

The gift of Mr. Carnegie secured, there follows in newspapers much about plans and building operations, increases in the gift, etc.

1898-1899.

Library record, 1st half year. Books, 15,025 volumes; cir-

- culation, 57,734 volumes; expenses, \$8,974 (\$6,720 appropriations and balance gifts); staff of 3 persons.
- Nov. 1899.
 Mr. Noyes, as President of Board of Trade, in annual report, pp. 8, 19-20.
- 1899-1900.
 Library record, first full year. Circulation 122,634 volumes; collections, 18,513 volumes; appropriations, \$7,320; total expenditures, \$8,902; staff, 4.
- 5 Jan. 1901.
 Mr. Noyes appeared before the District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations (House Hearings, Appropriation for fiscal year 1902, pp. 61-67).
- 23 Jan. 1901.
Star news: Half and half as applied to library attacked in House.
- 24 Jan. 1901.
Star editorial "Books, Baths and Buncombe." Library often attacked in House and always defended in *Star* by Mr. Noyes.
- 23 Apr. 1901.
Star news. Cornerstone of central building laid.
- 1900-1901.
 Library record, second full year. Circulation, 123,555 volumes; collections, 22,811 volumes; appropriation, \$11,260; total expenses, \$12,858; staff, 7.
- 17 Oct. 1901.
Star news. President Noyes' annual report and estimates, including large increase in staff and a special book appropriation of \$40,000.
- 8 Nov. 1901.
Washington Post. Letter from Mr. Noyes in defence of library salaries in estimates. (Mr. Noyes so keen that he not only writes editorials on library for his own paper but writes letters to other papers.)
- 6 Jan. 1902.
 Deficiency estimate of \$40,000 sent in by Commissioners for books for Public Library.
- 15 Jan. 1902.
 Mr. Noyes appeared before House Sub-Committee, Urgent Deficiency bill. (See House Hearings on deficiency bill, pp. 67-76.)

14 Feb. 1902.

\$40,000 appropriation secured by Mr. Noyes in urgent deficiency bill, appropriation good till used. (Half and half basis.)

1901-1902.

Library record: third full year. Circulation, 149,116 volumes; collection, 35,041 volumes; regular appropriations, \$26,800; total expenditures, \$31,378; staff, 13.

14 Apr. 1902.

Mr. Noyes appeared before the District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations. (See House Hearings on 1903 appropriation bill, pp. 317-319.)

4 June 1902.

Mr. Noyes appeared before the District Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Appropriations. (See Senate Hearings on 1903 bill, pp. 197-200.)

6 Jan. 1903.

Mr. Noyes appeared before the District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations. (See House Hearings, fiscal year 1904, pp. 126-135.)

7 Jan. 1903.

Central building opened with elaborate exercises, including speeches by President Roosevelt, Commissioner Macfarland, Mr. Noyes and Mr. Carnegie. (See appendix to Public Library report for 1902, pp. 15-22.) Mr. Carnegie offered to give the money necessary for all branch libraries needed, not specifying any amount.

27 Jan. 1903.

Letter from Mr. Carnegie confirming offer to furnish money needed for branch library buildings.

Mr. Carnegie's offer of money for branch library buildings brought a large number of applications from suburbs, many with offers of free sites.

23 Feb. 1903.

Transfer of books from the Library of Congress and other governmental libraries to the Public Library (contended for by Mr. Noyes since 1891) effected by provision in Legislative appropriation bill for 1904, providing for transfer of surplus books to Library of Congress and from Library of Congress to Public Library.

1902-1903.

Library record, fourth full year, one-half in the new building. Circulation, 214,261 volumes; collection, 53,621

volumes; regular appropriations, \$29,440; expenditures, \$30,-260 (not including book expenditures from the non-reverting special appropriation of \$40,000); staff, 29.

6 Nov. 1903.

Colonel Flint offered his resignation as librarian; action postponed.

Dec. 1903.

First library station established at Neighborhood House.

11 Dec. 1903.

Colonel Flint's resignation accepted to take effect upon the qualification of his successor.

11 Dec. 1903.

Gift of \$1,000 from Women's Anthropological Society.

Jan. 1903.

Evening Star has regularly each year turned over to library large numbers of its books received for review.

8 Jan. 1904.

Library Trustees at a regular meeting adopted the following resolution on motion of B. H. Warner:

Resolved: That the Trustees of the Washington Public Library, as well as the employes and patrons thereof, highly appreciate the time and efforts given to the institution by Mr. Theodore W. Noyes who has been its President since it was organized under the authority of Congress, which have resulted in such rapid growth, usefulness and attractiveness of the Library, and the Trustees desiring to express these sentiments, so that they may be of record, it is hereby ordered that the foregoing be entered in the minutes of this meeting by the Secretary, together with a unanimous vote of thanks of the Trustees and the expression of the best wishes and warm appreciation of Mr. Noyes.

30 Jan. 1904.

Mr. Noyes appeared before the District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations. (See House Hearings, fiscal year 1905, pp. 74-87.)

31 March 1904.

Mr. Babcock reported favorably his bill (H. R. 14048) "to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of branch libraries in the District of Columbia * * * and to provide for their suitable maintenance."

6 Apr. 1904.

Branch library bill passed by House.

- 15 Apr. 1904.
 Senator Hansborough made an unfavorable report on S. 5095 and H. R. 14048 as above—thus killing the branch library project as a general proposition.
- 16 Apr. 1904.
Star editorial "Branch libraries"—deploring the action taken.
- 10 June 1904.
 Library Trustees elected George F. Bowerman as Librarian.
- 1903-1904.
 Library work (last year of Colonel Flint's librarianship). Circulation, 278,178, volumes; collections, 64,473 volumes; appropriation, \$36,280; total expenditures, \$49,397; staff, 35; agencies for circulation, 2; fiction percentage, 84.
- 1 Sept. 1904.
 George F. Bowerman began his service as Librarian.
- 7 Jan. 1905.
Evening Star began the regular weekly publication of library book accessions; since 1907 these lists have been printed in a monthly bulletin, by kindness of *Star* in lending its type.
- Jan. 1905.
 Training class established.
- 1904-1905.
 Library work: first year of G. F. Bowerman's librarianship; circulation, 353,493 volumes; collection, 73,045 volumes; appropriation, \$35,320; total expenditures, \$40,235; staff, 39; agencies, 4; percentage of fiction reduced from 84 to 72.
- 1 July 1905.
 Sunday opening begun.
- Oct. 1905.
 Educational Bulletin begun. (Published 3 or 4 years.)
- 20 Feb. 1906.
Star news. Takoma Park movement for offering free site for branch library.
- 6 Apr. 1906.
 Colonel Weston Flint, former librarian, died.
- 11 May 1906.
Star news. Takoma residents buy site for branch library.
- 18 June 1906.
 Senate passed Takoma Park branch library bill. (See Public Library report 1906, p. 9.)—failed of passage in House.

1905-1906.

Library work: circulation, 433,096 volumes; collection, 84,669 volumes; appropriations, \$47,270; total expenses, \$52,996; staff, 54; agencies, 10; fiction percentage reduced to 68.

30 Jan. 1907.

Hearings before House District Committee on S. 6406—the Takoma Park branch library bill. No action.

March, 1907.

Monthly Bulletin publication begun—book lists that appeared originally in *Star*.

1906-1907.

Library work: circulation, 481,963 volumes and 1,663 pictures; collection, 92,937 volumes; appropriation, \$47,270; expenditures, \$52,996; staff, 54; agencies, 10; fiction percentage, 69; picture circulation begun.

11 Nov. 1907.

Industrial division opened.

9 Dec. 1907.

Takoma Park branch library bill (S. 1476) again introduced by Senator Gallinger.

6 Jan. 1908.

Introduced in House (H. R. 11758) by Representative Smith of Michigan.

13 Jan. 1908.

Takoma Park bill reported favorably to Senate.

Jan. 1908.

Library closed 10 days by case of small-pox, assistant librarian.

26 Feb. 1908.

Senate again passed Takoma Park branch library bill.

1907-1908.

Library work: circulation, 505,476 volumes and 17,101 pictures; collection, 103,194 volumes; appropriations, \$54,640; expenditures, \$58,460; staff, 63; agencies, 45; fiction percentage, 65.

11 Aug. 1908.

Death of Dr. A. R. Spofford, assistant Librarian of Congress and Public Library trustee.

14 Oct. 1908.

Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, appointed trustee.

Jan. 1909.

Religious Literature Bulletin begun. (Only a few numbers published.)

6 Feb. 1909.

Takoma Park branch library bill favorably reported to House by Representative Olcott. No further action.

4 March 1909.

Three laws providing for transfers of books to the Public Library, contended for by Mr. Noyes since 1891. (These are supplemental to provisions in 1904 Legislative appropriation act.)

1. Books in library of Government Printing Office to be so transferred. (Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill for 1910.)

2. Books and material in Library of Congress may be transferred to other governmental libraries, including the Public Library. (Legislative Appropriation Bill for 1910.)

3. Books and articles received by copyright may be transferred to other governmental libraries. (Revised copyright act.)

19 March 1909.

Rufus H. Thayer resigned as library trustee (U. S. Judge in China.) Wendell P. Stafford appointed library trustee.

1908-1909.

Library work: circulation, 591,704 volumes and 27,840 pictures; collection, 114,364 volumes; appropriation, \$58,630; expenditures, \$65,506; staff, 65; agencies, 61; fiction percentage, 63.

3 July 1909.

James T. DuBois resigned as trustee (Consul General to Singapore.)

John B. Sleman, Jr., appointed trustee, vice James T. DuBois.

4 Jan. 1910.

Bill introduced in House (H. R. 16327) by Mr. Smith of Michigan, to authorize acceptance of money and land for Takoma Park branch library.

5 Jan. 1910.

Identical bill (S. 4626) introduced by Senator Gallinger.

18 Jan. 1910.

Senate passed bill.

28 March 1910.

House bill passed with amendments.

29 March 1910.

Senate passed House bill.

9 Apr. 1910.

Takoma Park branch act signed by President Taft.

1909-1910.

Library work: circulation, 603,061 volumes. 34,783 pictures; collection, 121,077 volumes; appropriation, \$61,020; expenditures, \$66,583; staff, 66; agencies, 74; fiction percentage, 62.

4 Feb. 1911.

Mr. Noyes appeared before the District Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Appropriations for 1912 appropriation (see Senate Hearings, 1912, pp. 37-39.)

1910-1911.

Library work: circulation, 601,717 volumes; 41,808 pictures; collection, 132,837; appropriation, \$61,140; expenditures, \$65,834; staff, 66; agencies, 98; fiction percentage, 60.

16 Nov. 1911.

Takoma Park branch library building opened.

12 Dec. 1911.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations (see House Hearings, fiscal year 1913, pp. 78-85.)

Jan. 1912.

Dr. William M. Davidson, first Superintendent of Public Schools to be appointed to library board.

11 Jan. 1912.

Bill introduced (S. 4315) by Senator Gallinger to accept land for branch library in Congress Heights. No action.

12 Jan. 1912.

Library Trustees by resolution recommended to Board of Education that they join in a plan for the establishment of branches of the Public Library in public school buildings.

17 Feb. 1912.

Mr. Noyes appeared before the District Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Appropriations for 1913 appropriations (see Senate Hearings, 1913, pp. 119-124).

8 March 1912.

Trustees adopted resolutions reaffirming their conviction that branch libraries are needed and should be built with Carnegie money; that no further branches should be sought until central library is better supported; and no more Carnegie branches should be accepted till Congress supports

Takoma Park branch better; that 10% of cost of building should be a minimum and not a maximum.

24 June 1912.

Controller of Treasury decided that the Library Trustees, with the approval of the District Commissioners, have a right to expend collections from fines and penalties and gifts for the general purposes of the maintenance of the library.

1911-1912.

Library work: circulation, 656,527 volumes and 54,568 pictures; collections, 144,476 volumes; appropriations, \$67,140; expenditures, \$73,394; staff, 67; fiction percentage, 58.

8 Nov. 1912.

James T. DuBois makes permanent the Henry Pastor Memorial Fund—\$1,000 bond of Washington Railway & Electric Company, 4%.

4 Jan. 1913.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations. (See House Hearings, fiscal year 1914, pp. 72-81.)

1912-1913.

Library work: circulation, 686,269 volumes and 72,450 pictures; collections, 156,263; appropriations, \$63,000; expenditures, \$68,307; staff, 69; agencies, 161; fiction percentage, 58.

18 Oct. 1913.

Social Service Bulletin first issued. Publication continued for several years.

26 Nov. 1913.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations. (See House Hearings, fiscal year 1915, pp. 142-178.)

29 Dec. 1913.

Board of Education adopted the resolution of the Library Trustees (12 Jan. 1912) agreeing to the plan for establishing branch libraries in public school buildings.

Dec. 1913.

Dr. Davidson resigned from Library Trustees (called to Pittsburgh.)

26 Jan. 1914.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-Committee, Senate

Committee on Appropriations (see Senate Hearings, fiscal year 1915, pp. 90-93.)

Feb. 1914.

Ernest L. Thurston, Superintendent of Schools, appointed library trustee, vice Dr. Davidson.

25-29 May 1914.

American Library Association met in Washington; exhibition of library labor saving devices in central library.

1913-1914.

Library work: circulation, 713,634 and 84,924 pictures; collections, 168,167 volumes; appropriations, \$63,880; expenditures, \$69,370; staff, 70; agencies, 136; fiction percentage, 56.

14 May 1915.

Daniel A. Edwards appointed library trustee.

1914-1915.

Library work: circulation, 802,998 volumes and 93,745 pictures; collections, 179,183 volumes; appropriations, \$73,240; expenditures, \$79,166; staff, 76; agencies, 166; fiction percentage, 55.

13 Jan. 1916.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations (see House Hearings, fiscal year 1917, pp. 214-241).

1 Feb. 1916.

Mr. Noyes and Librarian appeared before House D. C. Committee opposing D. C. Commissioners' bill giving them appointment and removal of all Public Library employees. Bill tabled. (See printed hearings.)

16 May 1916.

B. H. Warner died. Resolutions mention the facts that as President of Washington Board of Trade he appointed the first library committee; that he helped to secure the passage of the act creating the Library; that he was a member of the first board of trustees and served nearly 20 years as vice-president and chairman of Committee on Building, and that he secured from Mr. Carnegie the money for the erection of the central library building.

1915-1916.

Library work: circulation, 880,043 volumes and 110,930 pictures; collections, 185,136; appropriations, \$72,100; expenditures, \$77,336; staff, 76; agencies, 181; fiction percentage, 54.

7 July 1916.

Benjamin W. Guy appointed library trustee.

9 Oct. 1916.

Wendell P. Stafford elected vice-president of library board.

26 Jan. 1917.

Mr. Noyes appeared before D. C. Sub-Committee of Senate Committee on Appropriations (see Hearings, fiscal year 1918, pp. 56-64.)

8 June 1917.

Librarian submitted to District Commissioners (with approval of Library Trustees) a comprehensive report on branch libraries with special reference to branches in school buildings (see library report 1916-17, pp. 9-24).

1916-1917.

Library work: circulation, 888,053 volumes and 114,610 pictures; collection, 196,418 volumes; appropriations, \$80,490; expenditures, \$86,543; staff, 82; agencies, 176; fiction percentage, 53.

1 Aug. 1917.

S. W. Woodward died.

Fall of 1917.

American Library Association, Library War Service Committee occupied lecture room for several months as offices to conduct money-raising campaign.

Oct. 1917.

Library estimates for fiscal year 1918-19 contained a provision designed to secure authority for a Carnegie branch library in Southeast Washington. (Thrown out by House Committee on Appropriations as new legislation.)

7 Dec. 1917.

E. L. Thurston appointed trustee, vice S. W. Woodward.

21 March 1918.

Joint meeting of representatives of Library and School Boards adopted a program of rules governing the conduct of branch libraries in school buildings.

22 May 1918.

Mr. Noyes appeared before D. C. Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Appropriations (see Senate Hearings, fiscal year 1919, pp. 165-186.)

1917-1918.

Library work: circulation, 865,360 volumes and 72,592 pictures; collection, 206,994 volumes; appropriation, \$95,934; expenditures, \$101,571; staff, 95; agencies, 178; fiction percentage, 56.

Oct. 5 to Nov. 3 1918.

Library closed one month on account of influenza epidemic.
(This caused a decrease in circulation for that year.)

1918-1919.

Library work: circulation, 765,730 volumes and 47,233 pictures; collection, 216,270 volumes; appropriations, \$106,429; expenditures, \$114,203; staff, 96; agencies, 131; fiction percentage, 57.

4 Jan. 1919.

Mr. Noyes, written statement to District Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Appropriations (see Senate Hearings, fiscal year 1920, pp. 193-199.)

2 Oct. 1919.

Southeastern branch library bill (H. R. 9668) introduced by Mr. Mapes. No action.

10 Oct. 1919.

Trustees authorized the Librarian to close the library on Wednesdays at 3 P.M. because of insufficient force.

1 Dec. 1919.

Carnegie Corporation agreed to give not less than \$50,000 to construct Southeastern branch library building.

10 Mar. 1920.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-Committee, House Committee on Appropriations (see House hearing, fiscal year 1921, pp. 363-394.)

12 Apr. 1920.

Mr. Noyes appeared before District Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Appropriations (see Senate Hearings, fiscal year 1921, pp. 168-174.)

1919-1920.

Library work: circulation, 898,513 volumes and 66,849 pictures; collection, 223,516 volumes; appropriation (including bonus), \$128,464; expenditures, \$137,834; staff, 93; agencies, 154; fiction percentage, 57.

Library report prepared in handbook form and later handbook part issued separately.

10 Sept. 1920.

Mrs. Lyman B. Swormstedt and Mrs. Marie Manning Gasch appointed to library board.

15 Jan. 1921.

Southeastern branch library bill introduced in House (H. R. 15749) by Mr. Mapes. No action.

5 May 1921.

Librarian appeared before Sub-Committee of Senate District Committee at hearings on building program of public schools of the District of Columbia. (See printed hearings, pp. 73-81.)

16 June 1921.

Southeastern branch library site (\$10,000) and authority to accept not less than \$50,000 from Carnegie Corporation, included in second deficiency appropriation bill.

1920-1921 (fiscal year).

Library work: circulation, 985,309 volumes and 72,100 pictures; collection, 232,921 volumes; appropriations (including bonus), \$140,385; expenditures, \$156,919; staff, 104; agencies, 135; fiction percentage, 59.

December 1921.

Board of Education adopted report on revised plan for conduct of branch libraries in schools.

1921 (calendar year).

Library work: circulation, 1,008,614 volumes and 72,765 pictures; collection, 237,738 volumes; appropriations (including bonus and \$10,000 for branch library site), \$150,756.62; expenditures, \$165,807.69 (including \$8,360.30 for branch library site); staff, 104 (83 library service, 16 janitor service; 5 book bindery); agencies, 136; fiction percentage, 57.

January 1922.

Board of Library Trustees adopted school branch library plan.

9 Feb. 1922.

Carnegie Corporation allotted \$67,000 for Southeastern branch library building.

16 Feb. 1922, 11 A.M.

President Noyes and Librarian appeared before District Sub-Committee, Senate Committee on Appropriations. (See Senate Hearings, pp. 282-287.)

16 Feb. 1922, 8 P.M.

Portrait in oil of Mr. Noyes (by R. S. Meryman) presented to Library Trustees, by a committee of citizens, in recognition of his public service as President of the Library Trustees since 1896.

BOARD OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES

16 February 1922

CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1922.

THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1922.

WENDELL P. STAFFORD, term expires 1922.

BENJAMIN W. GUY, term expires 1924.

JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1924.

ERNEST L. THURSTON, term expires 1924.

DANIEL A. EDWARDS, term expires 1926.

MRS. MARIE MANNING GASCH, term expires 1926.

MRS. LYMAN B. SWORMSTEDT, term expires 1926.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President.*

WENDELL P. STAFFORD, *Vice-President.*

JOHN B. LARNER, *Secretary.*

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Treasurer and Assistant Secretary.*

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